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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th July.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft. in.	H'kong. Mean Time	Height ft. in.
Mon.	5	4 41 a	4 8	10 16 a	5 2
Tues.	6	4 21 a	4 2	11 50 a	2 7
Wed.	7	4 50 a	3 8	10 28 a	2 9
Thurs.	8	5 25 a	3 6	9 58 a	2 2
Fri.	9	6 04 a	3 4	9 14 a	1 8
Satur.	10	6 44 a	3 2	8 40 a	1 3
Sun.	11	7 29 a	3 0	8 12 a	0 9
		10 27 a	3 7	3 25 a	0 6

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[381]

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[697]

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.51	29.69	29.64
Temperature	84	79	78
Humidity	84	92	95
Wind Direction	SE	NNW	NW
Force	5	1	2
Weather	cl	of	od
Rain	—	2.06	—

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 84
Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 76WHY GERMANY MADE WAR.
REASON FOR ABANDONMENT OF
"PEACEFUL CONQUEST."

ALTERNATIVE TO COLLAPSE.

[FROM A "DAILY GRAPHIC" CORRESPONDENT.]

BALE.

We are getting to know our Germany. Bit by bit—by unspeakable atrocities in Belgium, by poison gas, by poisoned wells, by *Lusitania* butchery—we are realising what our enemy is in the vile soul of him. We shall know more before we are through; but while we wait, and grapple with what he has to teach us, it is interesting and instructive to consider what the immediate past has to show in the new light of the present.

There is much, for instance, in the economic history of modern Germany, and the very great learning it has had—with her—on the war. German commerce, obtained in many foreign countries a foothold to make "peaceful conquest" a fact accomplished or a mere matter of time. The capital invested runs to millions of marks, and the process of expansion, proceeding almost in geometrical progression, threatened to make the German economy, where predominant in the world's business. Why then, it may be asked, did the German Government disturb and destroy this marvellous economic conquest by a brutal military conflict?

The question is answered by M. Maurice Milloud, the eminent political economist, in the current number of the *Revue de l'Université*. War was declared, he says, because the whole structure of German economic development threatened to crash together like the house of cards it really was. The aim of William II., M. Milloud shows, was to complete the work of the Iron Chancellor, who created German unity and assured the preponderance of the new Empire in Europe, by attaining for Germany a sort of economic domination over the whole world. "What William I. did in Germany we will do in the world," declared the Kaiser; and M. Milloud proceeds to show the revolutionary and amazing success of this conception.

Production had increased in an incredible fashion. Take, for instance, a single case, the iron industry. Switzerland turns out each year about 6,000 tons of manufactured iron. It is only one-sixth of the iron turned out by Germany in a single day. Germany's production increased from 4,000,000 tons in 1890 to 15,000,000 tons of 1910, or an average daily production of over 40,000 tons. In order to force her wares on the world's markets, Germany made use of four methods. Firstly, the infiltration of German subjects and of German economic influence. The Germans have the knack of infusing themselves; they are everywhere. Before the war a great part of Belgium was already in their hands. In South America they form compact colonies. Switzerland is one of their chief fields of action. They penetrate by the representatives of their commerce and industry, by the partial or total purchases of existing houses of commerce, or by the formation of new ones.

Then came the process of "dumping," by which German traders crushed all competition and seized the markets. "For instance," says M. Milloud, German iron manufacturers sold girders and T pieces at 130 marks the ton in Germany. In Switzerland they sold them for 100 to 125 marks; in England, South America, and Turkey for 105 to 110 marks; in Italy for 75 marks—a loss of 10 to 20 marks per ton. All competition was strangled. On these lines no tariff, however high, could keep out German goods. Next came their system of credit. The Germans accepted payment in six, twelve, or even eighteen months for their merchandise. In their trade with Russia they even made to limit at all. "How," asks M. Milloud, "could foreign firms, according to or at most 120 days' credit, compete with such methods?"

UNSTABLE FINANCE.

The fourth factor, more complex than the others, more hidden and more difficult to trace, was the intervention of the State. No sovereign ever personally intervened to favour the economic interests of his subjects as did the Kaiser. Orders, mining concessions, exploitation of railways, flotations, all came down like an imperial manna. The State supported industry by participating in it. The State by the means it owns, the railways it works, is one of the greatest industrial forces of the Empire. By its ingenious differential tariffs it favoured dumping.

Where did the money come from? The question brings us to the point. "The industrial and commercial system of Germany," declares M. Milloud, "is supported by a financial system which is a marvel. But the Tower of Babel was also a marvel. The German banks have sucked up all the savings of the nation and diverted them into industrial enterprises," and M. Milloud proceeds to describe the complicated methods of the "cartels" or industrial alliances, which suppressed what little was left of free competition and gave these at the head of them the faculty of fixing prices at their good pleasure. By their constant appeal for funds they made almost a clean sweep of all available capital, German and foreign. Even these appeals did not suffice, and cash was therefore replaced by paper. In a word, these reserves of the German banks consisted—and consist—of securities that are not realisable.

Now, declares M. Milloud, "this formidable mechanism of conquest, ingenious but fictitious, seems on the eve of going to pieces. It was necessary to produce not only without interruption but also to increase unceasingly a production which already in many instances exceeded the necessities. It was further necessary to dominate the principal markets of Europe, and even outside Europe, to regulate the distribution of products and prices, and to reach this result at a fixed date.

This was not possible. England had been roused to effort. Her industry since 1904 increased more rapidly than that of Germany. The Balkan wars diminished the chances of Germany dominating Asia Minor, on which she counted as an indispensable field for the future. The new Russian commercial treaties increased the danger. Then came Russia's threat to forbid the annual

exodus of the 250,000 Russian labourers necessary for German harvest work. Germany further regarded with consternation the exhaustion, at an early date, of her iron fields, especially as the discovery on French territory of an immense iron field in the basin of the Briey assured the French iron trade for an unlimited period. Almost Germany's first act in the war was to seize this field.

THREATENED YET UNTHREATENED.

Without being threatened by anyone," concludes M. Milloud, "Germans felt themselves threatened everywhere. They pretend they are struggling for their existence. This is true. Their business men, their financiers, their statesmen, have dragged them into an enterprise of economic conquest, and in such a fashion and by such methods that they cannot escape from it. Their methods are turning against themselves. Though the collapse is not yet, victory has now escaped them. Should they have awaited the defence, the stopping of industry, the collapse of credit, the terrible misery the people would have had to endure, and the fury to which they would perhaps have been roused? Did not this situation render war certain, sooner or later, and was it not better to wage it while there was most chance of achieving a prompt and definite victory?"

These were the questions that the Kaiser and his advisers asked themselves; this is the situation which haunts them when they consider defeat.

PRESIDENT ARRIAGA'S RESIGNATION.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION IN PORTUGAL.

The formal petition of President Arriaga, renouncing the Presidency was communicated to both Chambers at Lisbon on May 27th. A resolution was passed concurring in a joint sitting of both Chambers on May 29 to take into consideration the petition and the necessary steps for the appointment of a successor should the resignation be accepted.

Dr. Manoel de Arriaga was elected President of the Portuguese Republic on August 24, 1911, for a period of four years. Only a few months more and he would have retired according to the Constitution. At the time of his election he was described as "an elderly white-haired gentleman of patriarchal appearance." He is now 78 years old, and although a descendant of noble family (a claim has been made for his descent from Hugh Capet), as long ago as 1882 he was elected to the old Monarchical Cortes as a Republican member for Funchal, in Madeira.

The election of Senhor Arriaga as President of the Republic was taken generally to mark the end of the period of transition from Monarchical to Republican institutions, and the Powers which had hitherto hesitated to recognize the Republic soon came forward to do so. They did not long in asserting itself. The Republic's enemies were eager for mischief and the Republican counter-revolution had gathered strength. In a month Captain Concelos, the Royalist leader, invaded Portugal with about 700 men. Before the year was out the Moderate Government under Senhor Chagas was turned out and a coalition took its place.

Then followed a bitter quarrel between Church and State owing to the banishment of Bishops. Riots and strikes were frequent, and the imprisonment of Royalists who again invaded Portugal caused a lively controversy. Another change of Government took place in June, 1912, and at the end of the year political chaos reigned. Dr. Afonso Costa became Prime Minister in January, 1913, and the country was embarked on a policy of no quarter to the Church and the Royalists. Plots and counter-plots followed. Dr. Afonso Costa resigned in January, 1914, and was succeeded by Dr. Bernardino Machado, who came forward with a policy of amnesty for political offences. He was followed in December, 1914, by Senhor Continho with a Cabinet entirely composed of Democrats. It lasted six weeks. It was then that the President appealed to General Pimenta Castro, asking him to form a non-party Government. In his letter he said that unless "immediate and firm action is taken against the conflagration which has long been smouldering among the factions as though it were their desire to bring back corruption and misery, we are lost."

The President had played his last card; the coup d'état of May 16 swept away General Pimenta, and Arriaga found his position impossible.

WAR BREVITIES.

Signor Marconi is now acting as a Lieutenant in the Italian Engineers.

Krupp has started near Constantinople new works for the supply of munitions, etc. 11,000 Germans are employed there.

The man who does not realise that if he is not serving or helping the State in some way at this moment he is falling criminally short of his duty—a man who does not realise that, in the long days to come, when peace has been achieved, will have a serious, a bitter, a tragic account to render to himself, said Lord Roberts in a speech at Bath last month.

An official note issued at Petrograd on May 16 says: "Prince Kurekin, the special envoy of the Red Cross at the front, telegraphs that German cavalry, after German artillery had bombarded a station where our wounded were lying, finished them off with their carbine bullets and after spraying petrol and benzine, set fire to the station, which was burned down with the wounded men."

The following are the reasons for the birthday honours to the recipients mentioned below: General Buthings for raising a second territorial army. General Birbeck for applying the new remount scheme successfully. General Bruce Hamilton for excellent home defence work. Mr. Goulding for past services during the war. Mr. Fletcher, of the White Star Line. Mr. Forbes, of the London, Brighton and South Coast railway, receive knighthoods for transport work.

WHY WE HAVE TO WAIT.

Mr. Lloyd George told us that the British army in the field has six times as many men as the original expeditionary force of six divisions. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, writing in a home paper a month ago. Not a quarter of the number will be in the trenches of the front line and in their immediately supporting trenches. The rest are waiting. It might seem that the way to defeat the Germans would be to attack along the whole front from Arras to Ypres, or Dixmude, and to reproduce on a gigantic scale the assault of Neuve Chapelle. But this is an impracticable procedure, and even if practicable would not produce the result desired. You cannot hurl men in masses against an entrenched position; they would be simply shot down. There is only room for one man to every yard of front, and all those behind the front rank are unable to take part in the fighting, which consists in shooting. An attack must be made at some chosen point against which an overwhelming storm of shells can be directed. For that purpose the artillery must first be collected in a region from which all the guns to be employed can reach with their projectiles the place to be attacked. Such a concentration cannot be carried out along the whole front of an army. But even if that were possible, and the enemy driven back along the whole front, what would be the result? The enemy would fall back to a new position a few miles further back, and then the whole operation would have to be repeated. Each such attack would cost a vast number of lives, and a few assaults of the kind repeated along the whole front would destroy the army that carried them out.

TURNING AN ENEMY.

What every commander wants is to attack his enemy from two directions at once; to get at his flank or his rear as well as his front, so that when his line is broken he cannot retreat, and cannot receive fresh supplies of ammunition and food. The object is not so much to drive the enemy back as to destroy his army. It is easier to drive the enemy back if his flank can be attacked at the same time as his front, because the men in the angle where front and flank meet are exposed to a cross fire, and because his whole army is aware that if the flank attack succeeds retreat will be difficult. If it is possible to get at the enemy's rear while attacking him in front the result may be to compel him to surrender, or at least to attack in front and rear, while confronted with a strongly defended position in the other, can hardly avoid defeat, and when defeated in that situation has no way of escape.

PIERCING THE FRONT.

How is either of the opposing armies to get at the flank or into the rear of the other when each of them has a line of trenches extending across the whole theatre of war? Only by first breaking a great hole in the enemy's line and passing a great body of troops through the gap, so as to outflank the enemy on either side of the gap or to get astride of the gap behind one part of his line by which that part is supplied.

That is why the armies try attacks now at one point and now at another of the enemy's long line. The two lines facing each other are engaged in a great continuous contest of alertness and activity, seeking an opportunity or a weak place. The great reserves in rear are kept ready to be sent to any point where by sudden effort an advantage may be gained, or where a rapid blow has to be parried. It is a great strain upon them both. If one grows tired sooner than the other that other will make its spring. Once a rupture has been brought about the side which has broken the adversary's front will redouble his effort to enlarge the gap and to rush through it. Then he may bring about a decisive result—the destruction of part of the enemy's army. In order that our side may be able steadily to increase the strain put upon the enemy's army and more easily to bear the strain to which it is itself subject, the training of new troops at home must continue, and a national effort to supply guns, ammunition, and rifles—neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Lloyd George has mentioned rifles, but we are all thinking about them—is required.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- LEAVE.
- 1.—Pte. J. Clark is granted leave of absence from 14th July, 1915, to 14th October, 1915.
 - 2.—The Range is allotted to the Scouts Company on Sunday, 11th instant, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 - 3.—Parades for Monday, 5th instant. Military Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service Rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Remainder, nil.
 - 4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 10th instant: H.K.V.R. Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty until 10th instant: H.K.V.R. G.E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

UNIFORM.

All members of the British and Indian Platons must attend Central Police Station on Tuesday, July 6th, for the purpose of drawing buttons, spikes, shoulder badges, etc.

Commanders of these Platons will be held responsible to seeing that each man is properly equipped.

MONITOR.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police has approved the following promotions in the Chinese Platons:—

Sergeants J. M. Wong, Un How Fan, Wei Wing Sam and Wong Kwong Tin to be Crown Sergeants as from June 17th.

F. C. JENKINS, D. S. P. (Reserve).

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CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY AND MATHEMATICS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Much has been written of late about education in the Far East. Methods have been criticised, results doubted, and the point has been made that "Education means a deal more than book knowledge." Most of my readers will readily admit that mere book knowledge without ability to apply it is useless to anyone, and that any educational system should therefore try to develop to the utmost ability to apply knowledge. One of the best means to this end is the study of mathematics. This subject when properly taught is preeminently suitable for training the mind to logical application of knowledge. Unfortunately, many teachers—owing, doubtless, to the theoretical nature of their training—fail to appreciate the value of mathematics from this point of view, and the impression that remains on the minds of their pupils is that mathematics is simply a juggling with figures and symbols.

On the whole, great progress has been made during recent years in the teaching of mathematics, especially in the direction of the co-ordination of what have come to be looked upon as different branches of the subject. As a result of this, many examining bodies now accept algebraical proofs of geometrical theorems and also algebraical solutions of questions in arithmetic. This is as it should be, and it is with great surprise that we read in the Hongkong University Regulations for Junior and Senior Local Examinations that "In Arithmetic purely algebraic solutions will not be accepted."

On technical grounds alone this is indefensible. It is impossible to draw a dividing line between Arithmetic and Algebra. Newton, who was one of the greatest masters of Algebra, entitled his work on that subject "Arithmetica Universalis," which may be freely translated as "Generalised Arithmetic." Since then the heresy has arisen that Algebra and Arithmetic must be considered as two separate subjects, and many absurdities have followed thereon. Thus we find in an Elementary Mathematics for Engineers, published in the year of grace 1914, statements such as this—"In Arithmetic 7 by 0 equal 7, but in Algebra 7 by 0 equal 0."

Again, we have teachers insisting on cumbersome, circumlocutory solutions to so-called arithmetical problems, when, by generalising, simple solutions can readily be obtained. The effect on the youthful mind of this insistence is disastrous. Boys and girls, having been taught general methods of tackling problems, i.e., algebra, come across problems in arithmetic suitable for the application of these methods. Naturally, they apply their knowledge. Then, mystery of mysteries, instead of being complimented on their acumen, they are rebuked and told to do the examples by arithmetic. Small matter for wonder that we find ability to apply knowledge lacking! If we train workmen in the use of labour-saving tools, we should also train them to use these tools on every possible occasion. If, on the other hand, having taught them the use of the tools, we told them that in many cases, although the tools were admirably adapted to the work, they must not be used, could we wonder if the men should have their perceptive faculties blunted and become more automatic only able to carry out orders mechanically?

With the advent of Hongkong University, many people looked forward to great advancement in educational matters here. Up till then the ultimate object of the higher classes in the schools had been the antiquated, stereotyped papers of the Oxford Local Examinations, a grant having been given by the Education Department for each certificate gained in these examinations. These examinations had been discarded in Scotland over twenty years previously, but they were still considered good enough for Hongkong. The prospect that these examinations would be replaced in Hongkong by examinations conducted by the new University was a pleasing one. Surely, people thought, a modern University will conduct its examinations on modern lines and the standard will rise. But no! While we find the Scotch Education Department in a memorandum as to teaching of Higher Arithmetic and Algebra saying that "Algebra should at the outset be treated as an extension and generalisation of Arithmetic," and even the Oxford Local Examination Syllabus saying that "in Arithmetic the use of Algebraic symbols and processes is permitted," we find Hongkong University syllabus saying that

in Arithmetic "purely algebraic solutions will not be accepted." Surely this is a retrograde step, and it is difficult to understand why the authorities in drawing up their syllabus—although content to copy many portions *en bloc* from the Oxford Local Examination Syllabus—made this alteration as regards Arithmetic.

We believe that the University has come to say, and has a great future before it—as a University. Its influence on elementary education in the Colony is bound to be great, especially if the Education Department is to make use of it as an examining body. While the writer does not altogether approve of the Education Department doing this, he recognises that at present it may be impossible for the Department to conduct certificate examinations itself, but trusts that steps are being taken by it for the assumption, as early as possible, of its responsibilities in this matter. Meantime, the Department should see to it that examinations for the results of which it is to make grants of public monies are conducted on proper lines—that is, on lines which will tend to the greatest development of ability to apply knowledge. One step in this direction will be the removal from the examination syllabus of the condition that "purely algebraic solutions will not be accepted in Arithmetic," and it is to be hoped that this step will be taken in the near future.—Yours, etc.

"DREADNOUGHT."

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 30.

Hongkong Cricket Club. Proceeds of the Nesbit-Green tennis match	\$655.80
Kowloon Dock Staff (May)	279.00
Staff of Standard Oil Co. of New York (10th Sub.)	130.00
Mr. R. Chapman, (2nd Sub.)	50.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Collected in the boxes in the train cars from 12th to 30th June	53.95
Interest to 30th June	249.85
	\$1,450.76
Already acknowledged Lists	
1/38	255,405.91
	256,856.70
Less discount on sub-coin for June	5.45
	256,851.25
Monthly Subscriptions	2,317.44
Already acknowledged Lists	
1/38	49,400.07
	307,251.24
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22/12/14 £17,000	
29/3/15 £7,000	
28/5/15 £2,000	
	290,117.47
Balance in hand	17,437.29

N. J. STABB.

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.

The following garments were sent home last week by the women of Hongkong, Canton and Macao:—
108 Pairs socks.
38 Food covers for Hospitals.
22 Easels.
1 Shirt.
245 Sterilized bandages to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S. W.

Lady May sends to us for publication the following letters:—
116, Murray Street, Hoxton, N.

DEAR LADY MAY.—I enclose a letter from the Secretary of the Belgian Department of the Women's Emergency Corps.
A friend told me they were much in need of clothes, so I sent a good many of your things there, and a worker at the Maurice Hostel also had some for some Belgian families who are in Hoxton, which were much appreciated.

I gave two little summer frocks to one of our soldier's wives who is going to Littlestone-on-Sea for a holiday to a Convalescent Home—she is very ill, poor girl, and I hope it will do her good. One of the gowns was trimmed with Chinese drawn-thread work and she was delighted with it and promised to lend it to her sister for a summer outing we are arranging for them with some money my sister sent me.

Our babies, too, much appreciate the nice knitted things you all sent, and one wee mite looks so sweet in a blue knitted coat and bonnet to match. She has had her poor little legs in plaster of Paris and the ankles broken twice to try and enable her to walk, and now she is getting on.—With many thanks, Yours sincerely,

H. LLOYD THOMAS.

[Enclosure.]

Women's Emergency Corps,

10, York Place,

Baker Street, W.

May 25th.

Belgian Clothing Department.
DEAR MADAM.—I cannot tell you how delighted we were with the beautiful clothes you have sent us.
Please express our most grateful thanks to Lady May and the ladies of Hongkong who have so kindly supplied them. We are almost destitute of clothing of all kinds at present, and we have had to turn Belgians away for lack of anything to give them.
We should be most grateful if you could help us again at any future time.—Again thanking you for what you have already done, Yours faithfully,

D. DE LANGERONNE.

IN GERMANY TO-DAY.

POPULAR HEROES.

THE HINDENBURG CULT.

Germany, says the Neutral Correspondent of *The Times*, is given over to hero-worship. Popular heroes stare you in the face wherever you go. Next to the Iron Cross, the names and portraits of Hindenburg and Weddigen are idolized. Their names were unknown to most people before the war. Now there is something sacred about them.

Hindenburg stands alone in the foreground. He it was who saved the country when the Russian danger seemed so imminent that even Berlin trembled. The stream of refugees from East Prussia had given the capital a severe shock. Another shock was felt when, after the German retreat from Warsaw, the Russians approached the Silesian frontier, and the inhabitants of the easternmost Silesian towns began to flee westward. It is therefore easy to understand the deep gratitude of the people to Hindenburg, as well as their admiration of his daring moves.

The popular account of Hindenburg's appointment is worth recording. During his active career he had made a special study of the defensive strategy of the East Prussian position. At the last great manoeuvres in East Prussia he used his knowledge so successfully against the War Lord himself that he incurred the Imperial displeasure. Consequently, he retired. But when the Russians began to advance farther and farther into East Prussia, invested Königsberg, the old royal city, approached the Vistula, and caused increasing alarm in Berlin, the Kaiser bethought him of Hindenburg's prowess. One day the General Commanded the German forces in East Prussia telegraphed to headquarters that he was obliged to retire across the Vistula. The Kaiser replied, "Retire across the Vistula yourself, but leave your troops on the other side." Then Hindenburg was persuaded to take over the command.

THE SOURCE OF CONFIDENCE.

"Our Hindenburg" he is commonly called. Perhaps it is he who inspires that absolute confidence in the military position which pervades the country. In moments of crisis, when the people are craving for a great leader, one strong man may gain extraordinary ascendancy over the masses. Whenever I sought to analyze the reasons for the German spirit of confidence, I came in the last resort upon the name of Hindenburg.

Legends are being woven around his person. Scores of books have been written about him. His life is minutely described. The poets sing his praise. There are volumes of Hindenburg anecdotes and Hindenburg sayings. He is the idol of German women, who deluge him with letters and presents, and every kind of association, down to the schoolboys' gymnastic clubs, has appointed him an honorary member. In a Frankfurt beer hall I even found a picture of him on the discs of cardboard which are placed under the beer mugs. It represented him as smiting the Russian bear on the head with such force that blood spured out in all directions.

Every German home has, of course, its Hindenburg picture. Miniature statues of Hindenburg are sold by thousands. I first realized his popularity when standing before a large shop window in one of the main streets of Hamburg. The window contained figures of the most prominent contemporary Germans in various sizes, which were graduated so as to indicate their relative positions in popular esteem. In the centre stood Hindenburg alone, commanding, dominating, wrapped in his military cloak. In front of him stood the Kaiser, about a quarter the size of the popular general. Before the Kaiser were a number of other princes and generals—von Kluck, von Mackensen, von Einem, and Weddigen. Far away, among the lesser lights was placed the Crown Prince. In ordinary times the shopkeeper would probably have incurred prosecution for *lese majeste* had he placed the Kaiser in a position so subordinate.

WEDDIGEN AND THE KAISER.

The fame of Weddigen is of a different quality. His name touches a deep romantic feeling. Even more than the exploits of the *Enden*, the deeds of his small submarine craft stand for the vindication of German sea power against an overwhelming foe. He personified ruthless warfare against Britannia, who "rules the waves." In the worship of Weddigen is concentrated all the wrath of Germany against England for the wearing away of Germany shipping from the seas of the world, and all the hopes which the Fatherland cherishes that it may presently after a war of attrition be able to deal crushing blows at British maritime power. Weddigen stands for German inventive genius, for German belief in organization, and for the spirit of self-sacrifice among German citizens. I found pictures of Weddigen, with flags commemorating his attacks upon British battleships, and celebrating his heroic death for his country, in the most distant parts of Germany, even in the houses of Black Forest peasants and in the Bavarian Alps, where no interest in German naval aspirations had ever been felt.

A subtle change has occurred in the position of the Kaiser. Though he has, in a sense, fallen into the background as compared with Hindenburg and Weddigen, it is certain that he has never been so universally popular in Germany as he is to-day. No one makes him responsible for the war. All classes of his subjects believe that he tried to the last to prevent it. When, despite his efforts, it was brought on by the determination of the foe to crush the military power of Germany in order to annihilate her trade and industry, the Kaiser shouldered the heavy burden in deepest sorrow, and has since sacrificed all his personal interests for the country. He has willingly accepted an subordinate position in order to give free play to the strong men whose ability is able to command victory. He is regarded as having set an example in simple living and in the prevention of waste. He

is said to have shown the utmost regard for the susceptibilities of the various federal coverings and their peoples. Thus, he has gained a great hold upon the affections of the Bavarians and Saxons, among whom he was formerly almost unpopular. He is represented as having given to Hindenburg a completely free hand, and as having waited every consideration that might have militated against practical efficiency in the waging of the war.

The story of the Crown Prince is very different. He, who was at first hailed as the great military leader, whose victories were extolled and who was acclaimed in every popular celebration of triumph, has gradually faded out of sight. Interest in his doings has waned; the Press no longer covers him with praise, and poets celebrate him no more. He is scarcely ever mentioned in public. People know vaguely that he is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Verdun. Stories of all kinds are whispered about him, stories of the scandalous sort which circulate most freely when the personages whom they concern are most inaccessible. These stories sometimes reappear in the Press of enemy countries, which repeats them with incomprehensible credulity.

There are doubtless good reasons why the Crown Prince is no longer as conspicuous as when he was the darling of the war party; but there is little proof that this wild tale told of him are true. He did not come to Berlin for the birth or the christening of his daughter, and was scarcely mentioned even on those occasions. Nevertheless, the illustrated papers sought to reassure the public by reproducing a photograph of him standing on the balcony of his headquarters "somewhere in France." By his side stood his uncle, Prince Henry, who is known to have visited the Crown Prince at that moment.

Like the Crown Prince, the Emperor's other sons no longer enjoy the prominent publicity given to them during the first phase of the war. The struggle has become a struggle in which mere rank and position count for nothing. Popular favour is now accorded only to energy, proved capacity, power of organization, endurance and sacrifice.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics have been obtained from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPPIUM.

Stocks on July 1st were 473 Patna, 250 Benares, 5412 Malwa, and 173 Persian and Turkish. In unrefined Bengal opium the balance of stocks on July 1st was 107 Patna and 69 Benares. The amount boiled by Government monopoly was 8 Patna and 24 Benares. In the Bengal Market the absence of business still continues and quotations are unchanged:—Patna, new \$9,325, old \$9,200, very old \$9,100. Benares, new \$9,050, old \$8,925, very old \$8,825. Malwa Market.—Has remained extremely quiet with quotations as follows:—New to 3 years drug, \$9,300.00. Older, \$9,400.00.

EXPORTS.

There are no stocks and no demand for Feathers, and the condition of Ginger is unchanged. Cassia Oil is firm but quiet. Star Aniseed Oil is quiet; Star Aniseed weak. There are fairly large stocks of Ground Nut, but the market is quiet. Some fair business has been done in Wood Oil. Human hair is quoted at prices for pitiful local Hongkong. As to Yunnan Tin, the report is to the effect that smelters are short of stock, and that prices are up in Yunnan for raw tin. There is nothing doing in Quicksilver, Saigon cassia, or Gall Nuts, and no business is reported in Bristles.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton Yarn market generally has ruled quiet and weak in consequence of the drop in Cotton followed by re-sales in Bombay at declining rates. Quotations are:—No. 16s at \$78/103, No. 12s at \$85/100, No. 10s at \$97/116, No. 9s at \$93/128. Arrivals—1,500 bales. Sales—2,500 bales. Shipments—3,000. Unsold stock—38,000 bales. Bargains—15,000 bales. There is nothing doing in Woollens and the same applies to Raw Cotton.

Business has been fair in Metals. A large business has been done in lead, prices fluctuating between \$14.50 and \$17.50. There have also been sales of Wire Nails, some business being reported at much below home equivalents, buyers obtaining a rare bargain. No business in Yellow Metal has been done. There is no change in Petroleum Products and no stocks of Pepper, Camphor or Window Glass. No sales of Coal of importance are reported. The Sugar market is strong. There are no sales and no stocks of Saltpetre.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

There has been a fairly brisk demand for cloths of all descriptions since the reopening of business after the Dragon festival, and competitive buying for different outlets on a market which is steadily being depleted of its stocks has enabled sellers to establish a radical improvement in prices all round. Some rather sensational advances over last prices have been paid this week both for auction and private choice, but when viewed in the light of replacing costs, a declining rate of exchange, and the growing scarcity of supplies, these are no more than justifiable, and merely represent a gradual advance that would very probably have spread itself over the past few months had it not been for the partial suspension of business caused by the Japanese crisis.

On the other hand, clearances still leave a good deal to be desired, but this must inevitably remedy itself in the near future, judging from the substantial native resales made during the past few weeks. Possibly a good deal of the money available for financing imports is being temporarily invested in yarn, of which deliveries are very satisfactory, and the liquidation of these in the interior may be the turning point in clearances of piece goods.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR

GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF BALLS. CADDY BAGS. CLOCK GOLF.

GOLF PAINT. TEES. CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE

ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VERTS ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[62]

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,

Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes

of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 88' by 34' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3000 tons displacement providing

conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES

HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon

at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 312.

[36]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS.)

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1915, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 6 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	At Shanghai.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.	At Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.	At Hongkong.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.	At Hongkong.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.	At Hongkong.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE.	At Hongkong.

The Interest less Income Tax at 2s. and 6d. on £100 Bonds.

Per Coupon (Gross)	12 0
Less Tax at 2s. 6d. in the £	1 9
Net amount payable	10 11

ON £100 BONDS.

Per Coupon (Gross)	3 0 0
Less Tax at 2s. 6d. in the £	7 6
Net amount payable	£2 12 6

ON £500 BONDS.

Per Coupon (Gross)	15 0 0
Less Tax at 2s. 6d. in the £	1 17 6
Net amount payable	£13 8 6

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand. Buying rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [72]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members to be held on MONDAY, 12th July, at 12 Noon, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, the following Resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect:

1. That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV, viz.:

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [722]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by mutual arrangement Mr. RICHARD NICKOLAUS ONLY retired from our Firm on the 30th June, 1915. As from such date our Business will be carried on by the only remaining Partners FREDERICK BROUGHTON MARSHALL and WILLIAM WILSON TAIT & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1915. [719]

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

IN ALL OF THE BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN BELGIUM.

will be held in THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on FRIDAY, JULY 9th, FROM 4-7 P.M.

UNDER the distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY, H.E. Major General KELLY, C.B., and Mrs. KELLY, His Honor Sir WILLIAM BEES DAVIES and Lady DAVIES, The Commodore and Mrs. ANSTURTH.

By kind permission of Col. WARREN and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road. Admission 20 Cents. Tea 40 Cents. Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

IF YOU SHAVE WITH A SAFETY RAZOR SAVE YOUR OLD BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness per dozen like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [687]

JUST RECEIVED:

Stanley Gibbons's

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

First and Second Parts complete.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [725]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father, **YU HAK MING**, alias **YU TAK SING**, alias **YU TRUN SHAU**, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tsau, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, he over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Mui Yuen district, and over Twenty Three Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand *Mow* of Agricultural Land. These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Names of **Ching Hoi Mui-yuen** and **Ping-yuen**, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the 11th month last year in his native country Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son, named **Yu Yau Hon**, died some time previously and left two sons named **Yu Yau Wan** and **Yu Yau Wan**; the second son was named **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the third **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the fourth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the fifth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the sixth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the seventh **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the eighth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the ninth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the tenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the eleventh **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the twelfth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the thirteenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the fourteenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the fifteenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the sixteenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; the seventeenth **Yu Yau Koi**, alias **Yu Koi Kung**; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contract debts. All we brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Signed:—**Yu Yau Ngo**, **Yu Yau Leung**, **Yu Yau Kai**, **Yu Yau Ko**, **Yu Yau Chow**, **Yu Yau Wah**, **Yu Yau Fook**, **Yu Yau Sang**, **Yu Yau Tsoi**, **Yu Yau Hing**, **Yu Yau Ching**, **Yu Yau Yung**, **Yu Yau Cheung**, **Yu Yau Kwai**, **Yu Yau Wong**, **Yu Yau Ming**.

4th June, 4th Republican Year. [690]

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

LAMP SHADES.

30 per cent discount for CASH.

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET

SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 6s. 7d and 17s. 6d. per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [569]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—**A. B. AVASIA**,
Care of E. PARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [314]

TO LET.

No. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.

ROSEBATH, 3, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

entrance on Conduit Road. In very good order.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE PEAK, Kowloon. Immediate possession.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 58, THE PEAK, CAMERON VILLAS.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [42]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD near the Happy Retreat.
Apply to—**THE PLATSEY MANTLE Co.**,
113, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [720]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansione.
Apply to—**HENRY HUMPHREYS**,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, LYEMUN VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION**,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [601]

TO BE LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply to—**CLARK & Co.**,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [745]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour. TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.).
Apply—**D. H.**,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [681]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [618]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [593]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Clifton Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
56, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT"
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.
Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [48]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madams Gains, etc.
Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

THE South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the Gamco Bank.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring. There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DEATHS.

DAVIS.—On June 26, at Mokanshan, the Rev. D. H. DAVIS, D.D., aged 70 years.
MAUGHAN.—At Colombo, DAVID MAUGHAN, MAUGHAN, late of Slipway and Engineering Works, Sandakan, B.N., Borneo, aged 32 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 5th, 1915.

THE CENSOR AT WORK IN CHINA.

THE reference in the heading is not to the censor of newspapers and postal communications such as we are familiar with in Hongkong, and such as, indeed, the people of all countries now at war have been acquainted with for the past eleven months. The Censor to whom we refer is the official critic of public affairs in China. We conclude from the number of Memorials submitted of late to the President by the Censors that political affairs in China must be in a bad way at present. Shortly after the birth of the Republic the Censorate, which was an indispensable feature of the Government under the Manchus, was abolished by Presidential decree as being an anachronism in a democratic State, but when, after a short experience of republican institutions, the Parliament and the Provincial Councils were in turn abolished by the President, the Censorate was revived, on a somewhat restricted scale, we believe, but with all the old-time privileges of the institution. The chief duty of the Censorate had always been the denunciation of incapable and corrupt officials and the criticism of political affairs. The College of Censors was composed of about sixty Censors at Peking in addition to two Supervising Censors for each Province, who were supposed to bring to the notice of the Throne any evidence of maladministration, incompetence or corruption on the part of the Provincial officials. In a State governed as China is such an institution as the Censorate is capable of performing a very useful function. Its powers, however, are limited to criticism, and, unlike the

democratic institutions of a properly constituted republic, the Censorate has no power to enforce its views. Seldom, however, was a memorial by the Censors disregarded by the Manchu rulers, and in proof of the fact that their Memorials carry weight with the PRESIDENT of the so-called Republic of China, we have but to mention that the recent dismissal of the Vice-Minister of Finance and Director of the Salt Gabelle, and the suspension of the Vice-Minister of Communications was the direct outcome of impeachment by the Censorate. Our remarks on the Censorate have been prompted, however, by the publication of a memorial to the President and the Government, signed by all the Censors, trenchantly criticising public expenditure. It dwells first upon what the Censors describe as the enormous military expenditure of the country, which they put at 150,000,000 Mexican dollars for the maintenance of a nominal army of 600,000 soldiers. The Censors tell the President and the Government that in Japan the active army consists of half a million men, and the expenditure amounts to just over 80,000,000 yen. This comparison leads the Censors to doubt whether the 600,000 soldiers China is nominally paying for really exist, and they recommend a careful investigation. Many other Ministries, besides the Ministry of War, come in for equally severe criticism, and so also do the provincial administrations, Canton among the number. Extravagance in expenditure, the Censors say, is found from the PRESIDENT's own office down to the least important of official bureaux and there are numberless officials drawing salaries and doing no work. The Censors mention that a deficit of \$80,000,000 is shown in the budget for the year. How the Minister of Finance proposes to meet this they do not know, but their own recommendation is the abolition of useless official posts, and a more careful check on public expenditure. Whether they are of opinion that the entire deficit could be covered by such retrenchments is not clear. They point out that loans can no longer be obtained, and that there is a limit to the sale of Government bonds. What success has been achieved in the sale of these bonds, they say, was obtained by the exercise of tyranny by officials who sought thereby to win the favour of the Government. The officials are charged also with "squeezing" the people in the collection of taxes, the examination of title deeds, the suppression of opium, and in executing orders for the arrest of political rebels. These criticisms lead up to certain proposals by the Censors for "the improvement of the administration." One paragraph says, "Owing to the abolition of the local governing bodies all judicial matters and the collection of taxes are now left to the Magistrates, nine out of ten of whom are able to do just as they like because there is no one to supervise local affairs." Again we read: "Laws are treated as dead letters and the people are between the devil and the deep sea."

The Censors warn the President and the Government that out of the deep resentment of the people a movement may spring "which will not be a blessing to the country," and to avoid this danger it is necessary to reform the administration without delay. The Censors further warn the President and the Government against the reactionary tendencies they have recently evinced, and they urge the unwisdom of excluding men of the power schools of thought from official posts. And having dealt with present evils the Censors conclude by urging upon the Government the importance of popular education, and of official encouragement in the development of Home industries. The advice given in the Memorial is excellent; but it really contains little that is new. All the aspirations it expresses have already found expression in Presidential Mandates, on many occasions during the past few years, and that the need continues as great as ever for such wholesale denunciations of officials for extortion from the people and misappropriation of public funds, shows how ineffective is the Administration, as at present organized, to cope with the evil. We doubt if any improvement is possible until the Provincial Councils are re-established with powers of control over provincial finances.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

The Gazette notifies that the name of Keeble & Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register of Companies.

A number of censors have impeached the Governor of Fokien Province for licentious living, for nepotism, accepting bribes and the misappropriation of public funds.

The U.S. transport *Thomas*, which arrived at Nagasaki from Manila on the night of the 19th June, with time-expired troops for home on board, had six Germans locked up in a room on the ship. The Germans showed themselves away in the transport and were not discovered until the ship had got a considerable distance away from Manila.—*Japan Chronicle*.

The 14 fishermen belonged to Swatow. They were very fortunate in being picked up by the *Laiyang*, as darkness was coming on.

On Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock when the *Laiyang* was off Kup Chi point, and the usual boat drill was being held, the officer on watch observed a junk bottom up and a number of men hanging on.

Capt. Mooney sent off a life boat in charge of the third officer (Mr. Neilson). He managed with great difficulty to get near the junk and got two men off, but the strength of the wind and sea made it impossible to rescue the whole of the junk's crew. The life boat got well down to leeward. Capt. Mooney then manoeuvred his ship and got hold of the life boat and towed it near to the wrecked junk. By skilful manoeuvring he brought the ship alongside the junk; ropes and ladder were put over the side and the Chinese fishermen lost little time in getting on board, where they were kindly treated by the ship's company.

The junk had been capsized during a heavy squall in the early part of the afternoon.

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H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. E. V. Carpmal to be an Official Justice of the Peace.

The heavy rain of Saturday and Sunday caused a landslide of some importance in Jubilee Road.

A company with a capital of Tls. 50,000 is being formed at Tientsin to manufacture ice. The Directors are well-known British residents, and Messrs. Forbes & Co. are the managers.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Lieut. Colonel G. B. Crisp, R.A.M.C., Director of Medical Services, China Command, to be a Member of the Sanitary Board, vice Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

NAVAL ACTION IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

SPIRITED FIGHTING BY THE RUSSIANS.

INDIA AND THE WAR LOAN.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE. RUSSIANS' SPIRITED FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 3rd.

General von Mackensen's Army, leading the Austro-German advance, is moving along a front of 50 miles between Zamoce and Sokal, facing north-east. The Russians are avoiding battle, contenting themselves with rearguard actions, and awaiting more favourable ground for the big battle.

General von Mackensen's dash for the railway at Cholm has apparently failed. He was held up by the stubbornness of the Russians and the slowness of General Boerner Mollis, commanding the Austrians, on his right, on the Bug and the Gnilalipa, and the Archduke Joseph on his left.

That the Russians are fighting most spiritedly is evident by the fact that during the past fortnight they have captured 15,000 prisoners and 21 machine-guns. Their losses since the river Dunajetz was abandoned have been unusually small, while the enemy's losses are estimated in Petrograd to have averaged 10,000 daily.

It is reported at Geneva, from Italy, that a superior force of Austrians surrounded 70,000 Russians in the neighbourhood of Przemyślany. The Russians not merely cut their way out, but drove the enemy towards Narajowka, capturing many prisoners and guns.

It is believed at Petrograd that General von Mackensen has already begun to send some of his best troops to the western front. Meanwhile the Germans are increasing their forces in the region of Libau, where it is believed seven Army Corps are concentrated. They are at present inactive, probably awaiting a development of the operations in the south.

ENEMY NEARING LUBLIN.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

A communiqué says:—

In the direction of Lublin the enemy has established contact with us along the rivers Wyzniza and Por, and continues to advance north and north-east between the rivers Wieprz and Bug. There have been stubborn rearguard actions north of Zamoce. Numerous enemy attacks on the Sokal and Halez front were mostly repulsed with heavy loss; in our counter-attacks we captured 2,000 prisoners and several machine-guns, but important enemy forces on Thursday evening succeeded in establishing themselves on the left bank of the Gnilalipa, south of Rohatyn.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRUGGLE IN ARGONNE

PARIS, July 3rd.

A communiqué states:—

The struggle in Argonne continues unabated. We have maintained our positions and inflicted very serious losses on the enemy.

Two fresh attacks in the Arras region were repulsed.

Canonading is actively proceeding along the remainder of the front.

Our aviators successfully bombarded the railway stations of Challange, Zarren and Langemareck.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE IN BLACK SEA. SINKS THREE SUPPLY SHIPS.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

A Russian submarine in the Black Sea sank two steamers and a large ship, all laden with coal and food supplies. The submarine also wrecked a steamer which was moored to the shore, and fought at the entrance to the Bosphorus an armed schooner, which was driven ashore.

NAVAL FIGHT OFF GOTHLAND.

GERMAN CRUISER RUNS ASHORE.

PETROGRAD, July 3rd.

A communiqué says:—A Russian cruiser squadron eastward of Gothland encountered in a fog two German light cruisers and some destroyers, and engaged them. Soon a German cruiser was badly damaged, lowered her flag, and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the destroyers retreated. Then, an hour later, the Russian squadron encountered the armoured cruiser *Roos*, with light cruisers and destroyers, and renewed the battle. The action lasted for half an hour, when the enemy retired southward, and was joined by another light cruiser. The Russian cruisers re-attacked them. The enemy increased the speed of their flight, and the Russians discontinued the pursuit at 11.30.

After the battle German submarine-attacks—unsuccessfully. The Russian casualties were insignificant.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, July 3rd.

A bald German version of the Baltic action says: The Light Cruiser Squadron, returning from scouting, met Russian cruisers and tried to entice them, after desultory fighting, within range of the German reinforcements.

The report confirms the statement previously cabled that the German mine-layer *Albatross*, being chased by four Russian cruisers, ran ashore on the east coast of Gothland (Sweden).

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPLOSION IN AMERICAN CAPITOL.

CAUSED BY A BOMB.

WASHINGTON, July 3rd.

An explosion at midnight considerably damaged the Senate Wing of the Capitol. There are reports that the explosion was caused by a bomb, but there are indications of gas. The reception-room of the Senate was wrecked, but no one was injured.

GERMAN TEACHER'S CONFESSION.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

A teacher of German, named Frank Holt, has confessed that he placed the bomb which exploded seriously damaging the senate wing of the capital at Washington at midnight on Friday.

[Holt is the man who shot at and wounded Mr. J. P. Morgan, an account of which appears elsewhere.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. J. P. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, July 3rd.

A man of German descent shot at and hit Mr. J. P. Morgan twice. The bullets entered Mr. Morgan's breast and hip. The assailant was captured. The wounds are stated to be not serious.

LATER.

Mr. Morgan's assailant gave the name of Frank Holt, a teacher of German at Cornell University. He said he wanted Mr. Morgan to terminate the export of munitions which was the cause of the murder proceeding in Europe. He drove to Mr. Morgan's residence in an automobile. He carried two revolvers and two bags containing dynamite and nitroglycerine, and boxes of cartridges.

INDIA AND THE WAR LOAN.

LONDON, July 4th.

The *Times*, in a leading article, suggests the practicability of making the War Loan accessible to Indian investors. Vast stores of widely diffused wealth have been hoarded, it says, by the people of India. Of late years there has been a considerable flow of Indian capital into industrial enterprises and internal loans, but the amount is small compared to the total wealth. The loan must be explained and made popular, and above all be exempted from income-tax.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH WAR LOAN.

NEW YORK, July 4th.

The bankers of New York, headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, are negotiating the flotation in the United States of one hundred million dollars' worth of the British War Loan. The offerings will be increased if the bonds are well received.

TWO MAHOMMEDAN SOLDIERS RUN AMOK.

THREE BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 4th.

The Press Bureau announces that two Mahomedan soldiers ran amok at Jhansi. They first shot and killed Major Gale, and cut down and killed Lieutenant Courtenay. They wounded *en route* Capt. Hudson. Then they turned towards the Artillery barracks, wounded a sergeant and killed a bombardier.

The murderers were pursued and shot by a party of men, led by two British officers, but not before they had killed Captain Cooper.

The act is purely isolated, and none but the two murderers were involved.

V.C. FOR A LONDON TERRITORIAL.

LONDON, July 4th.

Lance-Corporal Keyworth, of the 24th London Territorials, has had the Victoria Cross conferred upon him for conspicuous bravery at Givenchy.

During a fierce bombing encounter, Keyworth stood fully exposed for two hours on the enemy's parapet and threw 150 bombs among the Germans who were only a few yards away.

BRITISH BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILLED.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Brigadier-General W. Scott-Moncrieff and Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Hill (Berkshires) have been killed.

BOTHA OCCUPIES OTAVI.

PRATRIA, July 3rd.

General Sir Louis Botha has occupied Otavi.

DIAZ OF MEXICO DEAD.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The death has occurred of Senor Diaz, ex-President of Mexico.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

OUR NEW SEA LORD.

THE SCIENTIST OF THE NAVY.

[BY AN OLD SHIPMATE.]

In Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, K.C.B., the late commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, who has just succeeded Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord, Great Britain possesses one of the foremost scientists of the day, as well as a distinguished sailor. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as an Admiral, and has earned the one distinction as fairly as the other.

Born in 1855, Jackson entered the navy as a cadet in 1868. He left the Britannia in January, 1870, and went to sea in the *Trafalgar*, one of the last of the old wooden battleships to be commissioned, and at that time a sort of seagoing training ship for cadets and midshipmen.

After putting in the necessary qualifying time afloat, Jackson was in September, 1881, appointed to the *Vernon* to qualify as a torpedo lieutenant. The commander of the *Vernon* at that period was Arthur Wilson, and under his tuition Jackson made rapid headway, and was encouraged to enter upon the study of electrical physics, in which branch his afterwards became so famous.

It is curious to notice again the influence of "Tug" Wilson. The faculty which Wilson possessed of selecting the right man for the job, and the insight with which he placed them in truly remarkable. Himself a torpedo officer of renown, an inventor of several of our sole patents, Wilson was always eager to attract to his branch of the executive line the most brilliant young men in the navy. Few of his discoveries failed to make good, and his influence in the scientific and theoretical side has been most marked, and has, indeed, been the making of the modern navy.

During his training in the *Vernon* it soon became evident that Jackson possessed a peculiar aptitude for scientific inquiry. These were not the days when the scientist had honor in his own country, and most of the theorists were regarded as "cranks." But Jackson was not to be denied, and he steadily pursued his studies and experiments, meeting with several minor accidents by way of encouragement.

In April, 1883, he became a junior staff officer on the *Vernon*, and henceforth his claims were to some extent recognized by the Admiralty, and he was assisted in his research work, although, perhaps, not in the most generous spirit.

In October, 1884, he went afloat as torpedo lieutenant on the *Alexander*, Captain C. H. Adair, at that time flying the flag of the Admiralty. In 1886 we find him back at the torpedo school acting as lieutenant-commander of the *Vesuvius*, tender to the *Vernon*. Here he remained until January, 1890, when he was promoted to the rank of commander, and immediately re-appointed to the *Vernon*. The Captain of the *Vernon* was at this time Arthur Wilson, and he again evinced his sagacity by deciding that Jackson was the man to proceed to France to watch the establishment of the torpedo factory, and inspect the weapons being manufactured for the British Government. Here Jackson remained long enough to be able to satisfy himself that the works were capable of carrying out the contract made with the Admiralty, and as it became necessary, if he was to remain on the active list, that he should go to sea, he obtained the appointment of commander of the *Edinburgh*, then one of our finest battleships in the Mediterranean.

His stay in the *Edinburgh* lasted three years, and he was then suddenly called to the Admiralty and appointed a member of a departmental committee sitting to examine upon and design a new torpedo for the navy. Having completed this arduous duty he was then given the command of the *Defiance*, the torpedo school ship at Devonport.

In 1898 Jackson was appointed naval attaché at the courts of Europe, and whilst serving in this capacity he acquired a knowledge of practically all the ports and harbours, together with their defences and dockyards, which became of the utmost value to the intelligence Department.

In 1899 he was commissioned the *Vulcan* torpedo depot ship for special service. The destroyer side of the navy, then, became his close study, and, successively, alterations of type and design have been largely the result of Jackson's efforts. In 1902 he went to the Admiralty as assistant director of naval ordnance, and in 1903 again held the pennant as captain of the battleship *Duncan* on the Mediterranean station, in order to qualify for his flag. In 1905 he was again back at the Admiralty, this time as a Lord Commissioner, and as Controller. In October, 1906, he became a rear-admiral, and in the same year was created a K.C.V.O. by the King. After spending three years at the Admiralty he went afloat again, hoisting his flag as rear-admiral commanding the third cruiser squadron in the Mediterranean. In March, 1911, he was promoted to be vice-admiral, and directed to create the Royal War College at Portsmouth. This duty Jackson undertook with his customary thoroughness, and the college, founded on his lines, has become the home of naval tactics. Practically a course at the War College is now compulsory for all captains and admirals, and the work is most keenly contested, and the result beyond all anticipation. In 1912 he was created a K.C.B. in recognition of his remarkable services to the Empire, and on the post of Chief of the War Staff being created at the Admiralty, Jackson became the first holder of the office. Early this year he succeeded Sir Archibald Milne as Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, the station in which he has seen the greater part of his active service afloat, and which he knows from end to end, but when the command of the Allied fleet in the Middle Sea was entrusted to Admiral Lapeyrière, Jackson returned to the advisory staff, where he has since remained.

Sir Henry is one of the silent workers of the great navy. Probably the most modest man on the flag list, he is still so well-known and respected throughout the fleet that every sailor wonders how it is his fame has not been borne upon the wind.—*Sydney Herald*.

ROUND-CITY RAILWAY FOR PEKING.

PLANS OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The following is a translation of an article appearing in the *Municipal Gazette* of Peking on the subject of the construction of a round-city railway in the Metropolis, which gives some interesting facts about the plans already made for the development of Peking.

In Peking, carriages, rickshaws and other vehicles are the only means of transportation, and they are inconvenient. This undesirable state of affairs has been due to the existence of two conditions. In the first place, the area of Peking is too large to provide adequate modern facilities of transportation. Secondly we have not yet recovered from the effect caused by the order of the former monarchical government forbidding the free intercourse of peoples living in the inner and outer cities.

Formerly, the three gates in the front side of the metropolis were opened at certain hours, and in the night they were closed. Although free communication is now being allowed, there is yet much inconvenience, which it has been the object of the Municipal Administration since its organization to remove. In order to carry out this object a plan for the construction of a tramway has been drafted. The tramway, when built, will penetrate the inner and outer cities and its cars will run to every corner of the city so that the people living in any part may avail themselves of this modern means of conveyance.

The distance between Antingmen and the Temple of Agriculture is 16 or 17 li (approximately 6 miles), and it will cost thirty or forty cents to hire a ricksha to go to one place from the other, and will require at least three quarters of an hour to cover the distance. If a street car line is operated, a few copper coins will bring a man from the Antingmen to the Temple of Agriculture in addition to the saving of time and other advantages.

NECESSITY OF A CENTRE TERMINUS.

There are three railway lines started from Peking, namely, the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Kalgan. The first two lines have their stations in Chienmen which is the busiest part of the capital, the station of the Peking-Kalgan Railway is far away in Hsichimen. It is almost unnecessary to say that it is inconvenient for passengers to ride on the latter line. It is therefore considered necessary to extend the Peking-Kalgan line to a place near the busy part of Peking.

With regard to the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow Railways, facilities are only afforded to the people living around the Chienmen and for those living, say, in Hsichimen, Antingmen and other remote parts of the city, it is also very inconvenient to take trains on these two lines. Moreover, with Chienmen as the railway centre, that part of the city is always inconveniently overcrowded.

In view of these facts suggestions have been made for the establishment of a centre terminus in a spacious part of the metropolis with the view of connecting these lines with one another and enabling the people to take train at any place without experiencing inconvenience. Further, it is suggested to construct a railway line around the city, and at every gate a station will be established so that the people, no matter in which part of the city they are living, will not meet the difficulty which they are experiencing. The round-city railway will facilitate communication, and supply at the work which full tramway cannot do. Besides giving facilities to passengers, the convenient part of transportation of goods from one part to another of the city will be increased. It is a common knowledge that rough roads and heavy vehicles have been a bad means of transportation here.

WORK BEGINS.

With the sanction of the President, the work of constructing the round-city line has begun and it is considered an important matter from the municipal point of view. It is expected that this line of railway will bring people from the busy part of the city to the less busy part, and in course of time the former will not have to complain of being overcrowded and the latter will become more prosperous. It is also expected that the people will enjoy great convenience in visiting the Summer Palace, the Botanic Garden or the beautiful pond at Erchah, all of which are far away from the centre of Peking, after the completion of the round-city railway.—*Peking Daily News* translation.

A German woman named Sophia Pommerich has been sentenced by court martial to four months' imprisonment for espionage. She was arrested at Rouen, where she was trying to obtain information regarding the British army. She had succeeded in concealing her real nationality by means of a passport issued by the United States Consulate at Baden-Baden. In her defence she declared that she had been engaged to an Englishman, who had deserted her, and that she was asking for information about the British army in order to try and find him.

Dr. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, spoke, according to the Berlin papers, recently before the Berlin Chamber of Commerce on the future of German colonies. In refutation, obviously, of those who have advocated a consciousness of the loss of Kiauchow and other possessions, Dr. Solf is reported to have declared that the Empire was by no means inclined to abandon, when negotiating for the terms of peace, the colonies which had been rendered valuable by German labour, but would, on the contrary, seek to recover them, and even to strengthen and further develop the colonial possessions of Germany.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

According to the D.O. in the New Territory the Chinese in their big area are rubbing along in blissful ignorance of the war which is enveloping a large part of the world. The same cannot be said of the Chinese in this Colony, for even the youngsters have been influenced by it, though they are doubtless quite unaware of the real facts. For many months now it must have seemed to these children that everybody is drilling and parading with arms, and these snooty observant kiddies have carefully noted how things were done, with some amusing results. It is now quite a common thing to hear stern military orders shouted out in a strikingly English manner. You rush to the window—and find the little newspaper sellers being drilled by the newspaper-seller-in-chief in a manner worthy of a great mimic. And these little soldiers look very keen and serious at their "commander," whose methods of reproof for disobedience of orders are such that offenders are very few. Truly, the military spirit shows no signs of weakening!

While on this subject, let me say at once that I agree with the correspondent who says "down with the German arms in Hongkong." Attention was called to the repulsive presence of these Imperial Arms of a disgraced nation several weeks ago, but they are still on the building in Queen's Road, and cause every Englishman to feel capable of doing wilful damage to this particular part of the building; where the German eagle would not *culture* be more correct, despite all that has happened and is happening, is allowed to remain rampant; aggressively rampant it seems to me. I know it is part of the stone work, but there are ways and means of hiding the ugly thing, and, really, this should be done in a Colony where the Union Jack waves, and where there are many who have had the war brought home to them in a manner they can never forget. The spirit of the community was fairly well shown at the meeting of the Corinthian Yacht Club when all the alien enemy members were expelled without one sign of regret. Cannot we follow the King's example, when he caused the Kaiser's banner to be removed from the Chapel at Windsor, and see that these obnoxious arms are either obscured or obliterated?

With the approach of the season when the sun's rays are wont to scorch, the coolies and others who favoured the Royal statues in Statue Square with their dishevelled presence have been forced to change their resting places for a more shady retreat. They now recline in a variety of modes and costumes in the broad shadows afforded by the large arches of the Supreme Court; and, quite naturally, they add immensely to the architectural beauty of that building. When a coolie is tired after a substantial (if he becomes delightfully independent of anything and everything in his wearing of Morpheus; and some of the pictures presented by those who sleep in the cool shade of the Law Courts are not altogether edifying. Well, these coolies, etc., had quite a good time at the base of the Royal statues, for no one had the heart to move them. They seem now to have thoroughly established themselves at the Supreme Court; only here they are running perilously near to the law. Still, the authorities have passed them by on many occasions, and these coolies, apparently, have heaps of savvy on the finer points of law. This note is written principally for the information of local P.Cs.

There are scores of young men in the Colony who will, metaphorically, pat the Government on the back for the practical step which has been taken to provide further ground for recreative purposes on the island. There can never be too much of this in a Colony like ours where opportunities for real exercise are not so plentiful as they are at home, due to climatic and other conditions. Happy Valley and its broad expanse of good level green sward is a joy to all of us, but at times it happens that there are far too many who desire to actively participate in all the games which are played there—golf, football, tennis, cricket, polo riding, baseball, cycling and running. Another recreation ground is badly needed in order to encourage young China in the many sports, particularly in football, and the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor at the meeting of the Legislative Council in Friday last is a very welcome one, and the community will be duly grateful to Sir Robert Jardine, whose generosity enables this additional recreation ground to be provided. Of necessity the preparation of the ground in Sookunpo Valley will be a long affair, but it is good to know that the Government is paying such attention to the lighter side of the Colony's life.

RODOLPH RANDOM.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

nearst Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	A. N. Rivers, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES LONDON & via SINGAPORE & SO.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	CITY OF RANGOON	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	POYONGSEN	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Aug., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & SATTLE via KEELUNG & SO.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Komatsubara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via KEELUNG & S'HAL B.C.	SAINT RONALD	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	WALTON HALL	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 6th inst.
NEW YORK via PANAMA	GEORGETOWN	Brit. str.	—	F. T. Jones	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 7th inst.
GENOA & HULL	SHINSEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About End of July.
SATTLE	MONTREAG	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of July.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SO.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Emercy Rice	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, & SO.	MONGOLIA	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SO.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, & SO.	PERIA	Jap. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
DELAGA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & SO.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PERIA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst.
JAPAN	TYNDAL	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at D'light.
KOBE	COLONDO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	KUNSHU	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
WETAHAI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light.
WEIHAIR & TIEN-TSIN	CHONGKING	Jap. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHGAR	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TYUKIMBARU	Dut. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SPING & TACOMA via SWATOW & AMOY	KAMATA	Brit. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
WATOW & PANGKOK	SOHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 12th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
WATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	CHANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
WATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	HAIRUNG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
WATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW	HAIRUNG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
ANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
ANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
ANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
IMBAT via B'ORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	CHIN YU	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 5 p.m.
IMBAT via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	DAIGEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
NANKAN	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
NIPKON	ENSHANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
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"SARDINIA."
Captain J. T. Jefferys, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1915, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above Ports, in from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which the vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargoes for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo to the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay in London or the 22nd August, 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and values of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1915. (1

THE s.s. "SHINSEI MARU" will be
despatched about the end of July.
For Freight and particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [671]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW
& Co.) LIMITED.

THE Steamship
"GLENTURRET."
 Captain F. T. Jones, will be despatched for
 above ports about the end of July, 1915.
 For freight or information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 Agents -
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [728

THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

"INDRA,"
arrived from the above Port, Consignees
at Hongkong by her and the above Port, Consignees
are being landed at this risk into the
of Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns of
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the
goods delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 5th July, at 5 P.M.,
to be subject to rent.
The above, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left at the Godowns, where they will
be examined 5th July, at 9.30 A.M.
as against the steamers must be presented
in 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will
be sold.
Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
case whatever.
The cargo of Lading will be counterseigned by
MADINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 23th June, 1915. 7112

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

Seaborne-mentioned Steamer having arrived
N PORT COV, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and
N PORT COV, Congress of Cargo
notified that their Goods, with the
of Parcel, Treasure and Valuable,
g landed and placed at their risk in the
ing and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Gowloon Godown, where delivery can be
on hand after the 8th July, 1945,
subject to rent.
Insurance will be effected,
damaged packages are to be left in the
and this Office notified, when arrange-
will be made for examination. No
will be admitted after the Goods have
Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Long, 1st July, 1915, [723]

"VILLE DE LA CIOTAT,"
AGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE

GNEES of Cargo from London
connection with above Steamer are
formed that their Goods with the
of Opium. Treason

and stored at their risk into the
land and extra hazardous Godowns of
Kowloon and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
at Kowloon, where delivery may be
immediately after landing.
Cargo will be forwarded on unless
is received from the Consignee
X-TO-DAY requesting it to be landed
Landing will be countersigned by the
Goods remaining undamaged after
landing. At Noce, will be subject
to landing charges.
must be sent to me on or before
July, or they will not be
red packages will be examined on
10 A.M.
insurance has been effected

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.
PROJECTED SALES AND PROFITS

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

WEI HAI WEI	"HINSANG"	Monday,	6th July, Noon.
CHEE POO & TEINTSIN	"CHEONGHSING"	Monday,	6th July, 4 p.m.
SHEUNG HA	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday,	6th July, 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"KAKSANG"	Tuesday,	6th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Tues day,	6th July, Noon.
MOJAI AND KOBE	"CHONGSANG"	Tuesday,	8th July, D'light
WEL HAI WEI & TEINTSIN	"CHONGSANG"	Tuesday,	8th July, D'light
BOW AND HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday,	8th July, 7 a.m.
KONG PAPORE & CALCUTTA	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday,	10th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LAISANG"	Saturday,	10th July, 8 P.M.
PENANG	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	10th July, Noon.

The Steamers "KUTANG," "NAMING," and "POONGANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Hongkong and Japan returning via Kobe (Japan) and Shanghai to Hongkong. Time coupled 10 days. The service is supplemented by the "YATHEUNG" and "POONGANG," and leaving for Hongkong, time intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified crew is also carried. The Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, T'ain, Dairen, W. and N. Chwang, Asselton and Labuan. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Radat, Lahad Datu, Simporan, Taiwan, Usukan. Telephone No. 315, Sub. Exch. 4. Freight or Passage, apply to
Hongkong, 5th July, 1915.

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Long, 26th May, 1918

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CHINA 10000 tons
PERSIA 9000 tons
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MONGOLIA	Sailing	TUESDAY,	20th July, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA (via Manila)	"	WEDSDAY,	3rd Aug. at Noon.
KOREA	"	TUESDAY,	10th Aug. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	"	TUESDAY,	17th Aug. at 1 P.M.

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 KARM MA, British str., for London.
 NONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., for London.
 POLBAIN, British str., for Singapore.
 ROBIN MARU, Japanese str., for Batavia.
 RYNSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Newchwang.
 SELAMIS, British str., for Singapore.
 SLEIGH, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 TANSAN MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
 UNAI MARU, Japanese str., for Hongkong.
 July 4th.
 CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
 DAHLI MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
 FUSABA, British str., for Iloilo.
 HUYANG, British str., for Singapore.
 KALO MARU, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 KREICHOW, British str., for Tientsin.
 PROVIDENCE, Nor. str., for Bangkok.
 TAUCHER, British str., for Kobe.
 ULV, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

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on or about 6th J

FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON VIA SU
CANAL
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"
on or about 13th J

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WEDNESDAY, 7th JULY
 (instead of 3rd July as previously advised),
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 For Freight or Passage, apply—
W. D. CRADDOCK,
 General Traffic Agent,
 Hongkong.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. 1703

[illegible]

